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Outline



- Heritage & History
- Level 1 Requirements
- Top Level Overview of the Observatory
- Development Challenges
- Highlight Photos

The Great Observatories



SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- Mt Wilson
- Mt Palomar
- Keck (Hawaii)



Hubble



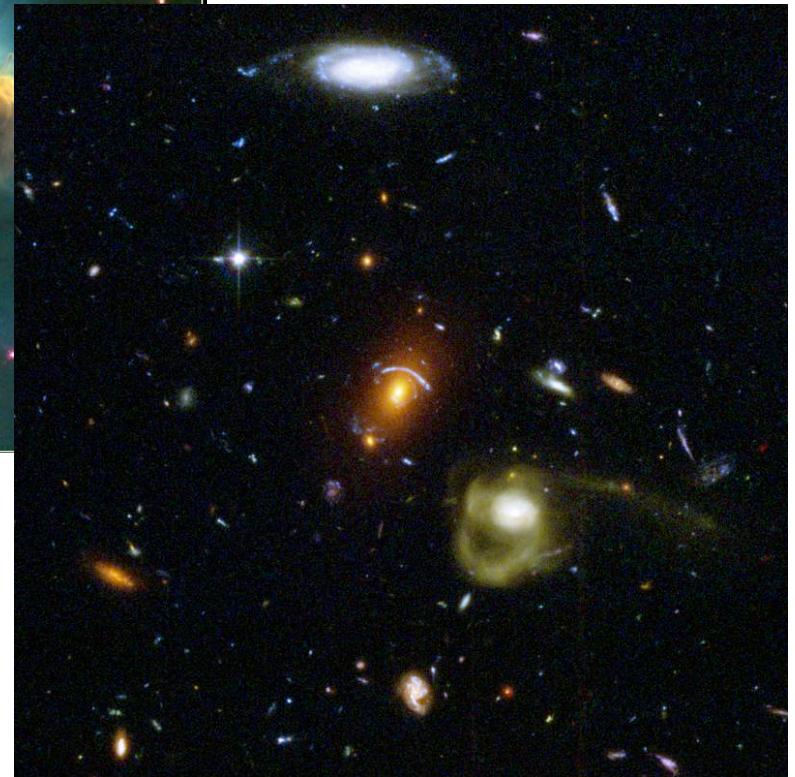
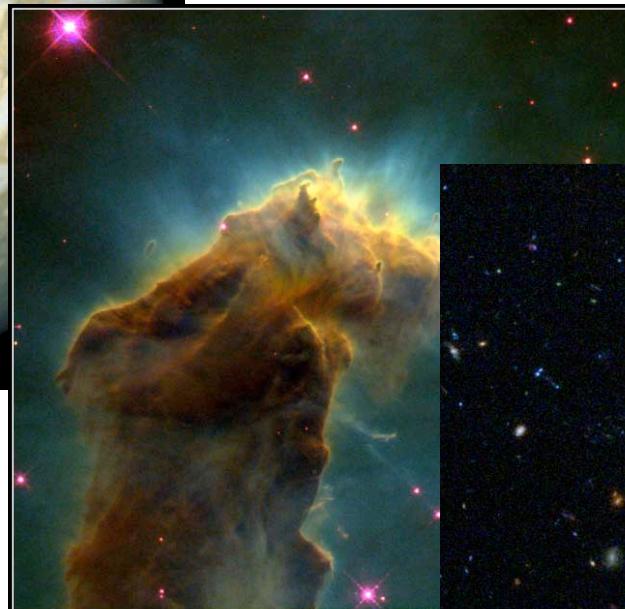
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Hubble Discoveries

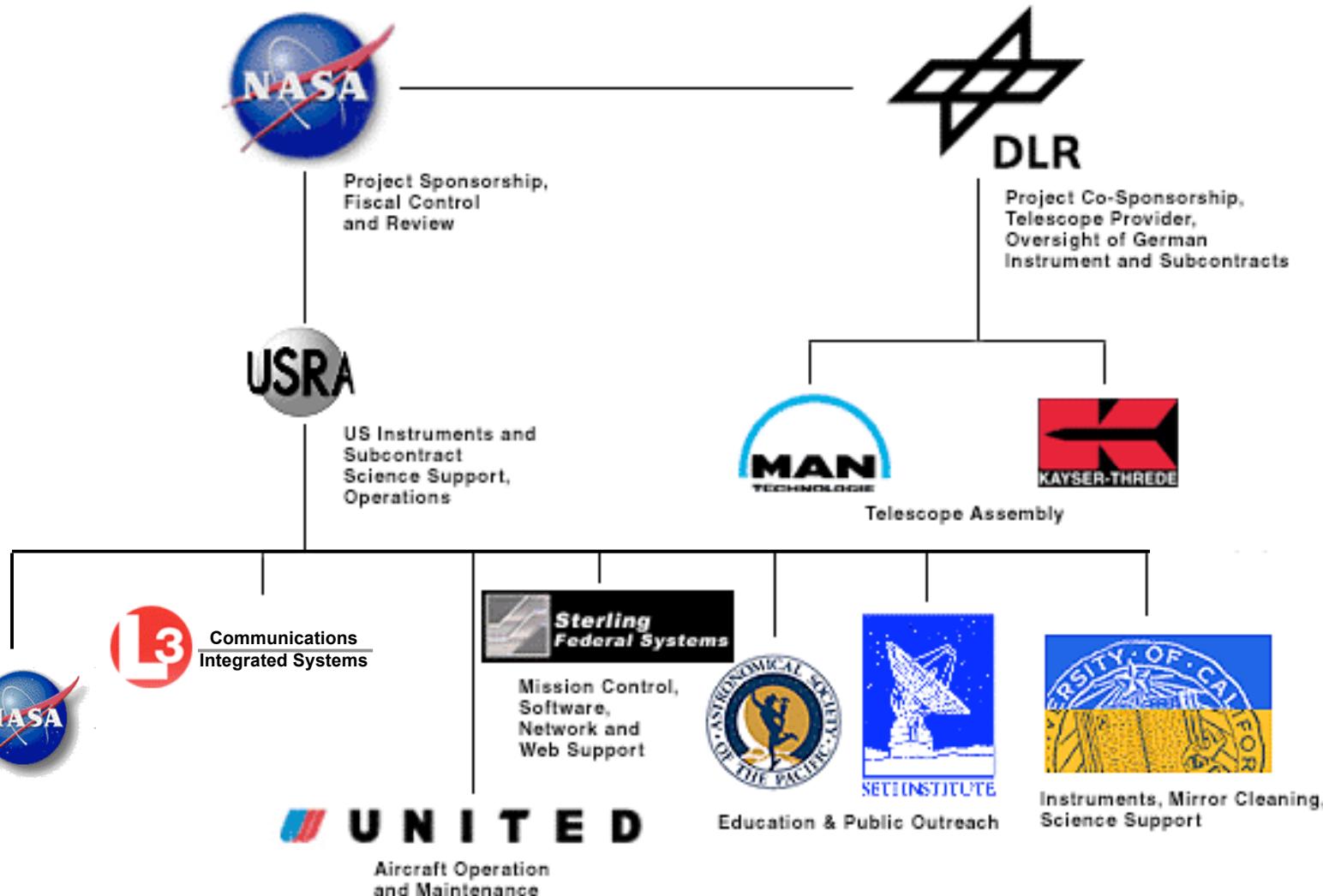


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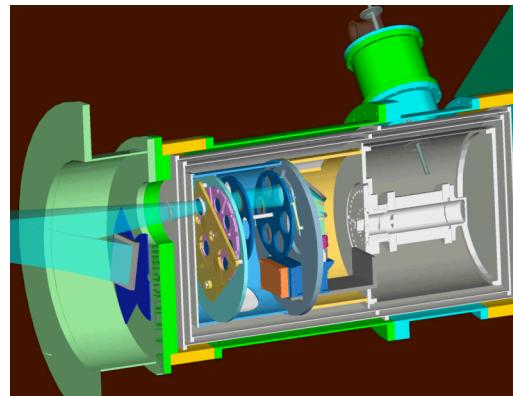
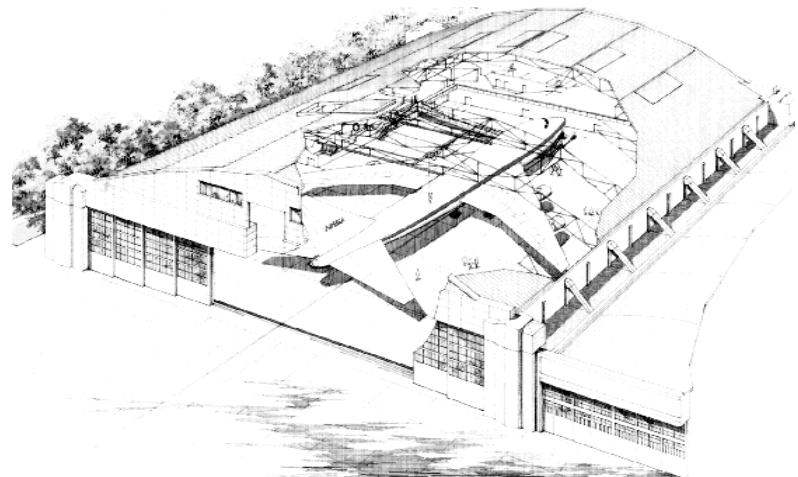
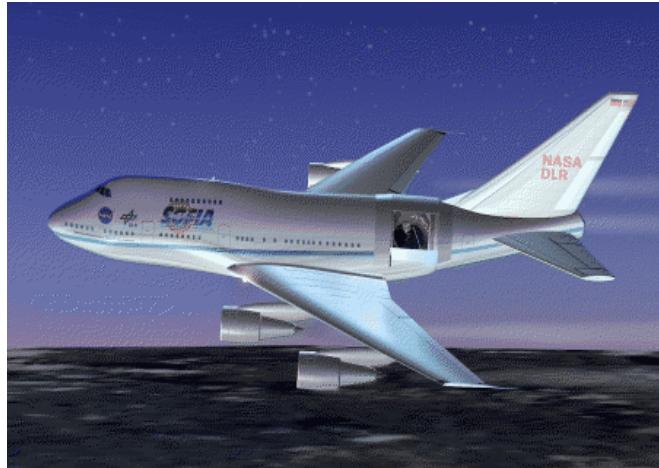
The Org structure for majority of the development phase





Major Components of SOFIA

Observatory



Science Instruments

Science and Mission Operations Center

Heritage



- Kuiper Airborne Observatory is the direct Predecessor to SOFIA
 - Modified C-141 with 36" Diameter Telescope
 - Flew w/open port cavity 1974-1995
 - Cavity in forward fuselage
 - Porous fence was primary Shear Layer Control device
 - Aft Ramp augmentation based on SOFIA development wind tunnel test results was implemented in 1993
 - Flow attachment significantly improved
 - Internal Cabin noise significantly reduced for Open cavity flight
 - Cavity Environment significantly improved
 - Allowed fence position to be lowered from 30° to 10°
 - Reduced drag - improved flight performance



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Kuiper Airborne Observatory (KAO)



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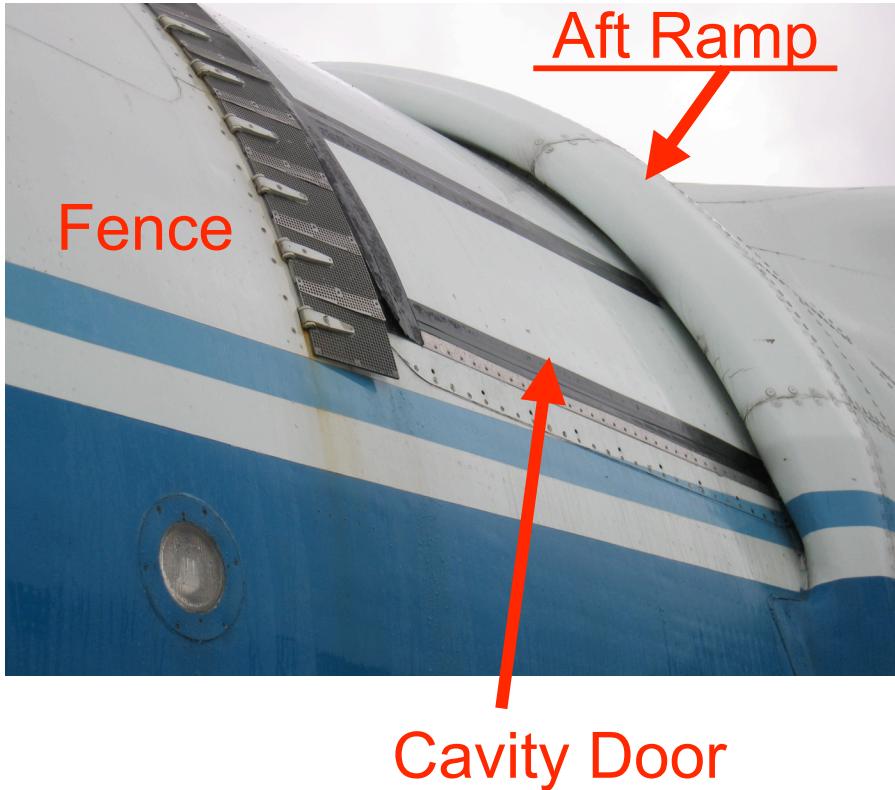


1974-1995

Lockheed C-300
(Modified C-141)

36" Telescope

KAO Aft Ramp - Passive Flow Fairing



- Designed to stabilize the shear layer re-attachment downstream of the open cavity.
- Enabled KAO to fly with the cavity fence at 10° instead of 30°
- Reduced Shear layer thickness
- Significant improvements in “Seeing”
- Reduced cavity aero-acoustics
- Reduced structural fatigue in and around cavity
- Pilot noticed improvements in open door flight



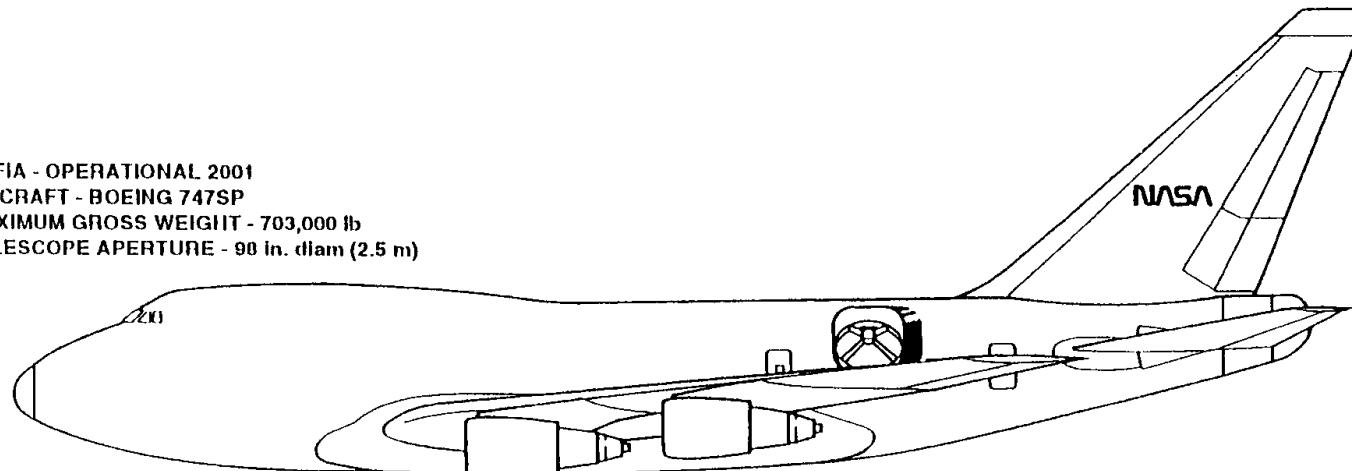
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SOFIA - Airborne Astronomy Size Comparison

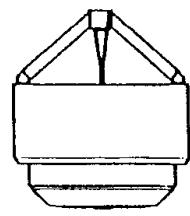
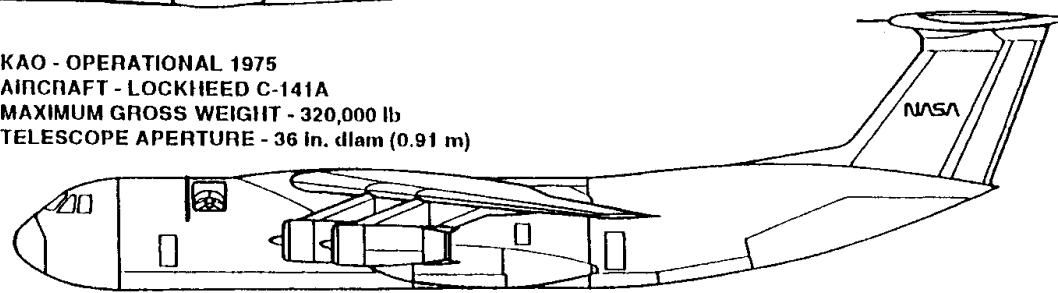


SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

SOFIA - OPERATIONAL 2001
AIRCRAFT - BOEING 747SP
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 703,000 lb
TELESCOPE APERTURE - 98 in. diam (2.5 m)



KAO - OPERATIONAL 1975
AIRCRAFT - LOCKHEED C-141A
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 320,000 lb
TELESCOPE APERTURE - 36 in. diam (0.91 m)



SOFIA

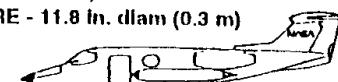


KAO



LEARJET

LEARJET OBSERVATORY - OPERATIONAL 1965
AIRCRAFT - LEARJET, MODEL 24
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 15,000 lb
TELESCOPE APERTURE - 11.8 in. diam (0.3 m)



SOFIA - Requirements/Specifications

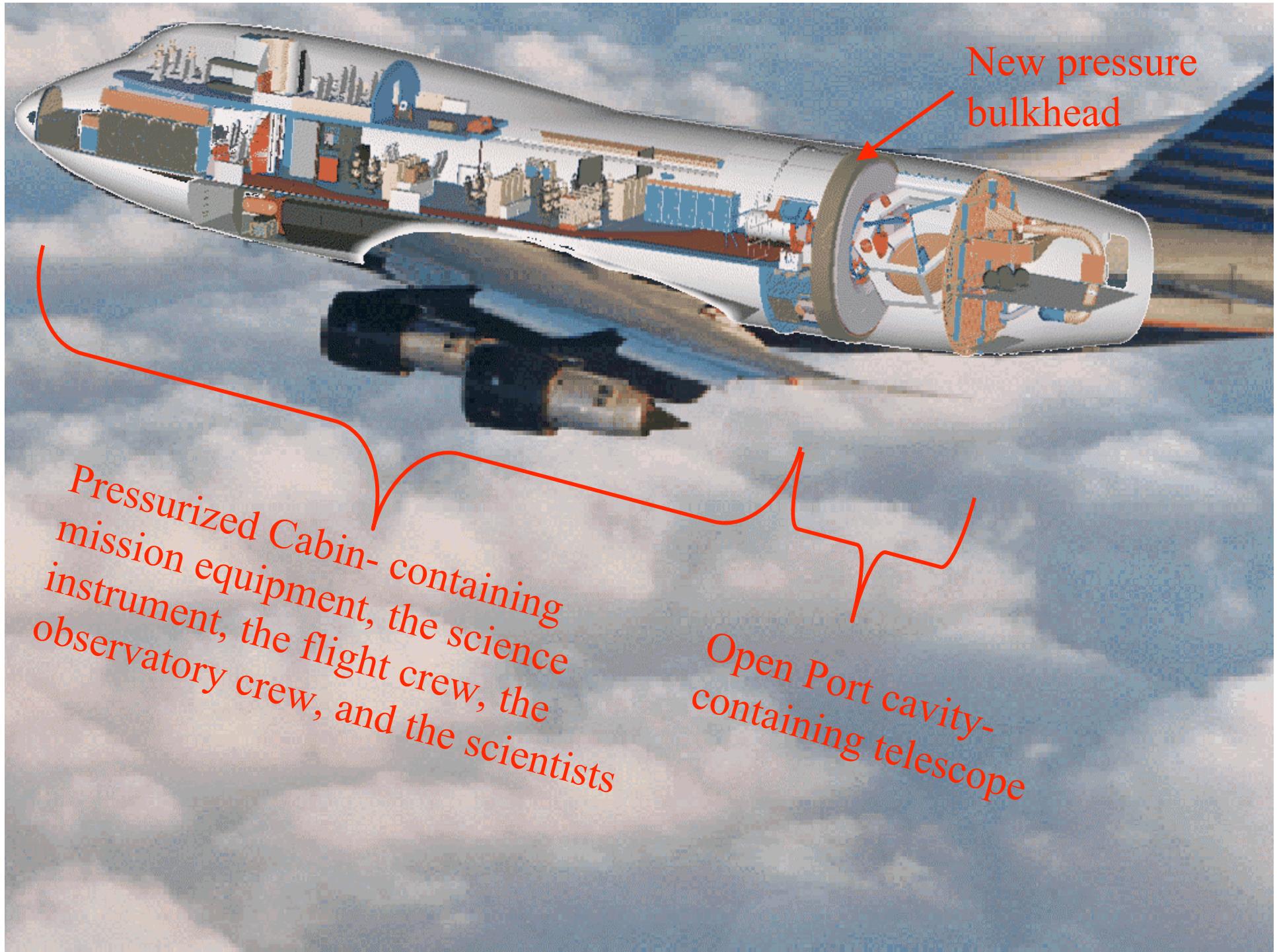


- Wavelength Range 0.3 - 1600 microns
- Unvignetted elevation range 20° to 60° above the horizon
- Configuration: Instrument Access in Cabin
- Telescope effective Aperture Diameter 2.5 meters
- Time at $\geq 41,000$ feet ≥ 6 hours
- Observing hours per year ≥ 960
- Lifetime ≥ 20 years
- PI Teams per year capability ≥ 40
- Education Goals: NASA OSS Guidelines
- ~~Airworthiness: FAR FAA Certification~~
- IR functional capabilities: chopping, nodding, & scanning
- Image quality 80% encircled energy within 1.5 arcsec at visible wavelength
- Image stability at focal plane 0.2 arcsec rms

Combined to 80% encircled energy within 5.3 arcsec diameter image size at First Science Flight improving to 1.6 arcsec within 3 years.

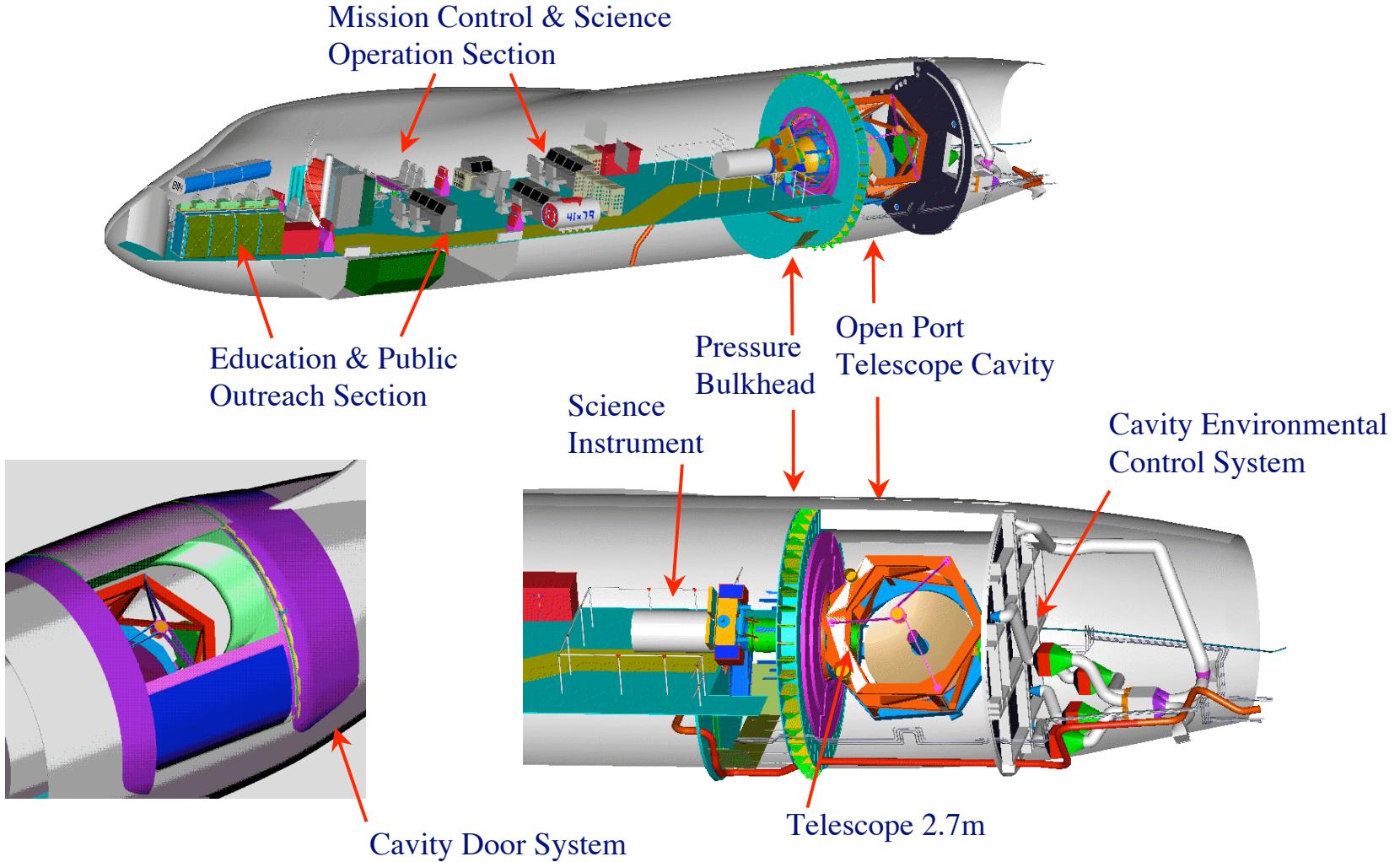


Location of future cavity opening





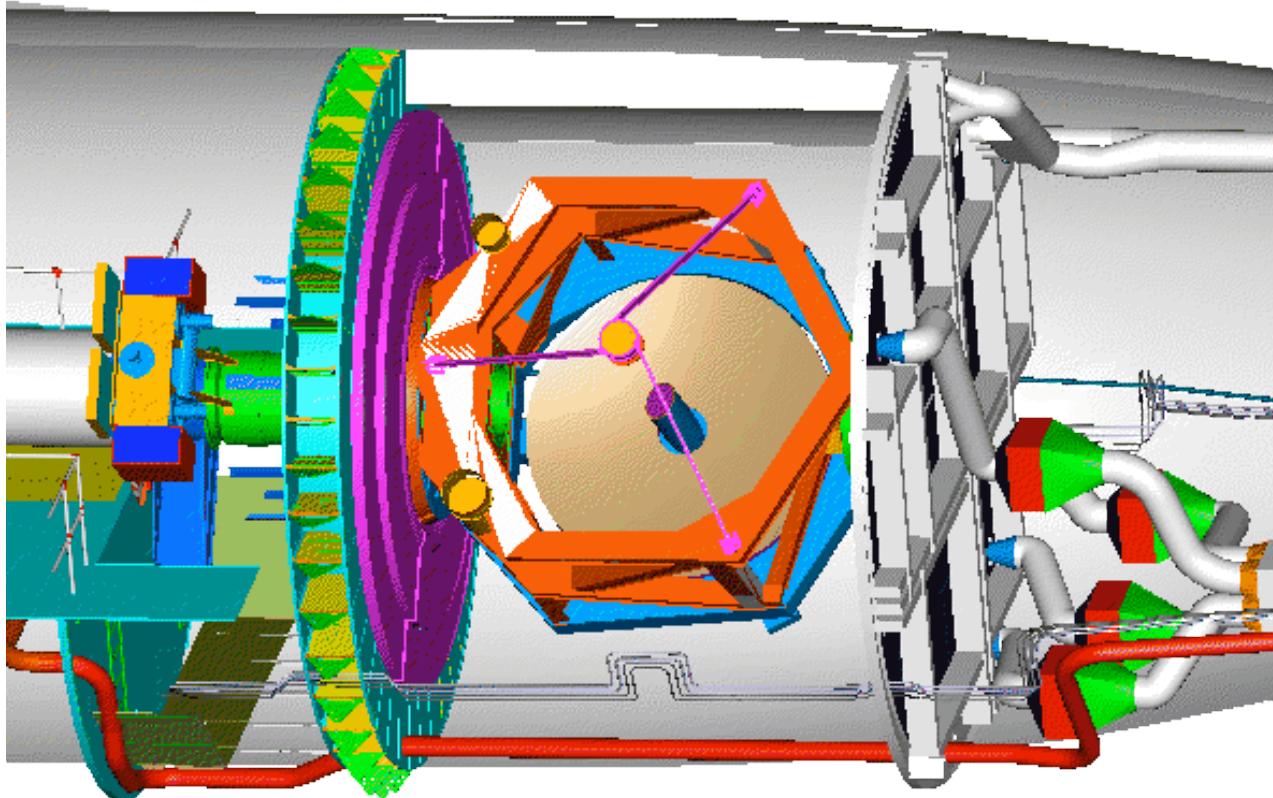
Airborne Observatory Layout





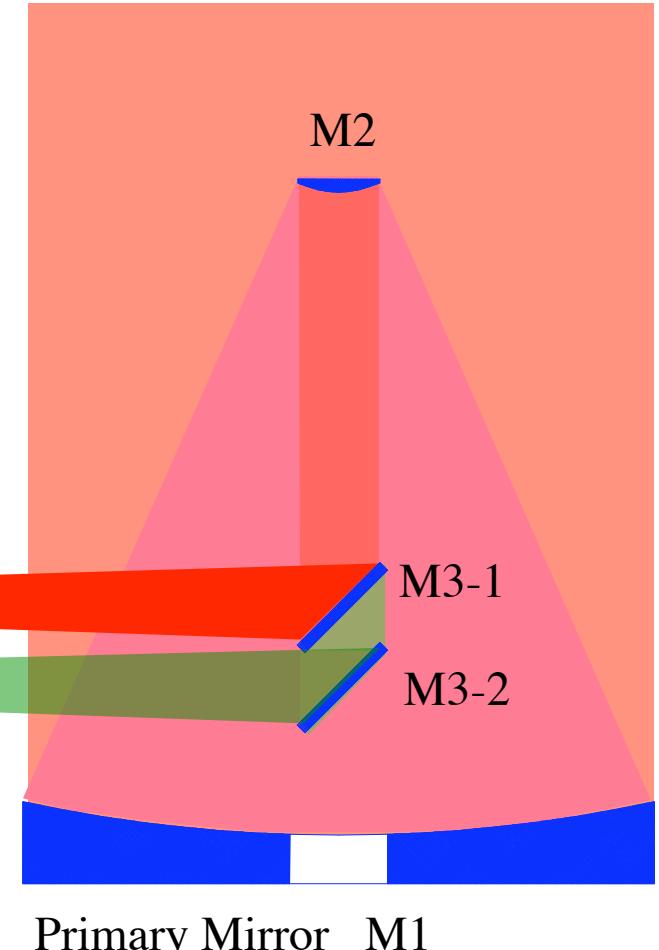
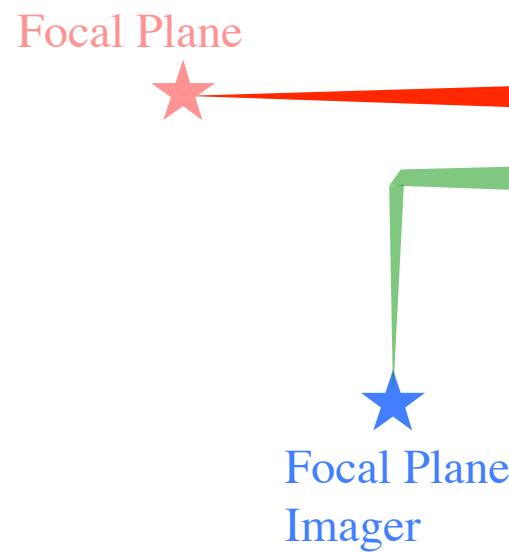
2.5 Meter effective aperture

- Aircraft Size
- Large 2.7 Meter Primary Mirror
- “Fast” Mirror to fit within aircraft
 - Drives alignment/stiffness requirements



Telescope Size is Maximum that can fit Available Volume

Telescope Optical Layout



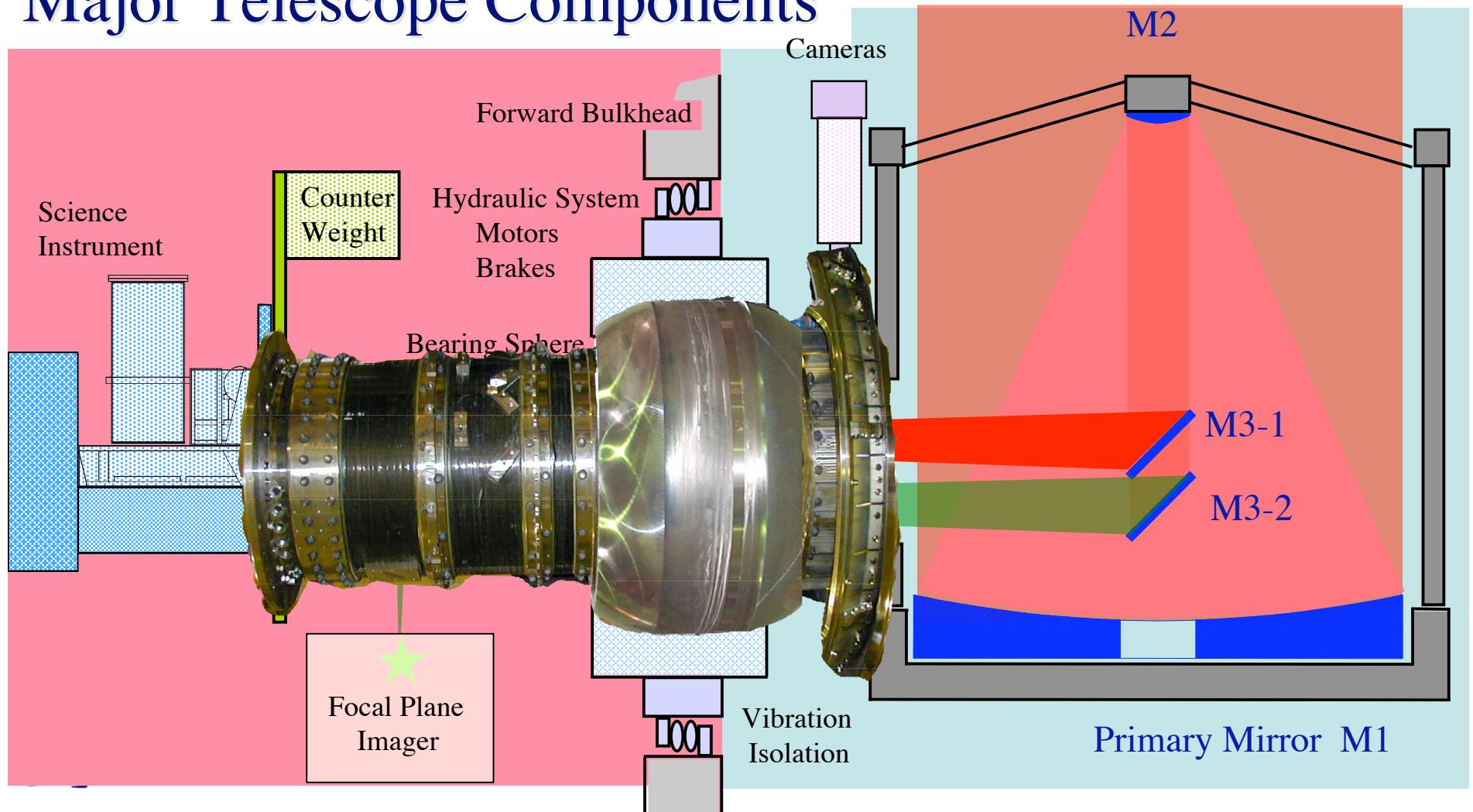
2.5 Meter effective aperture



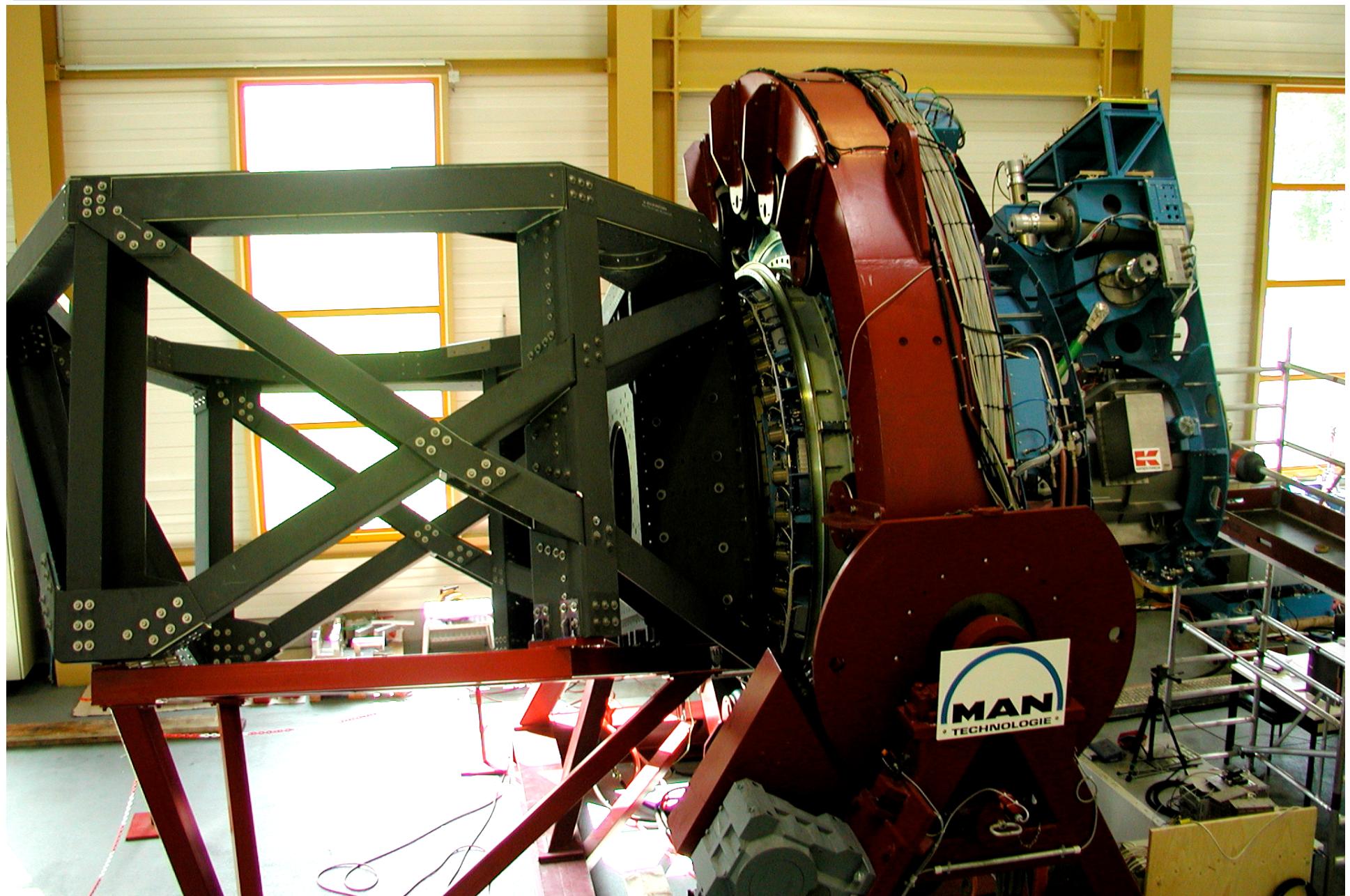
Major Telescope Components



Major Telescope Components

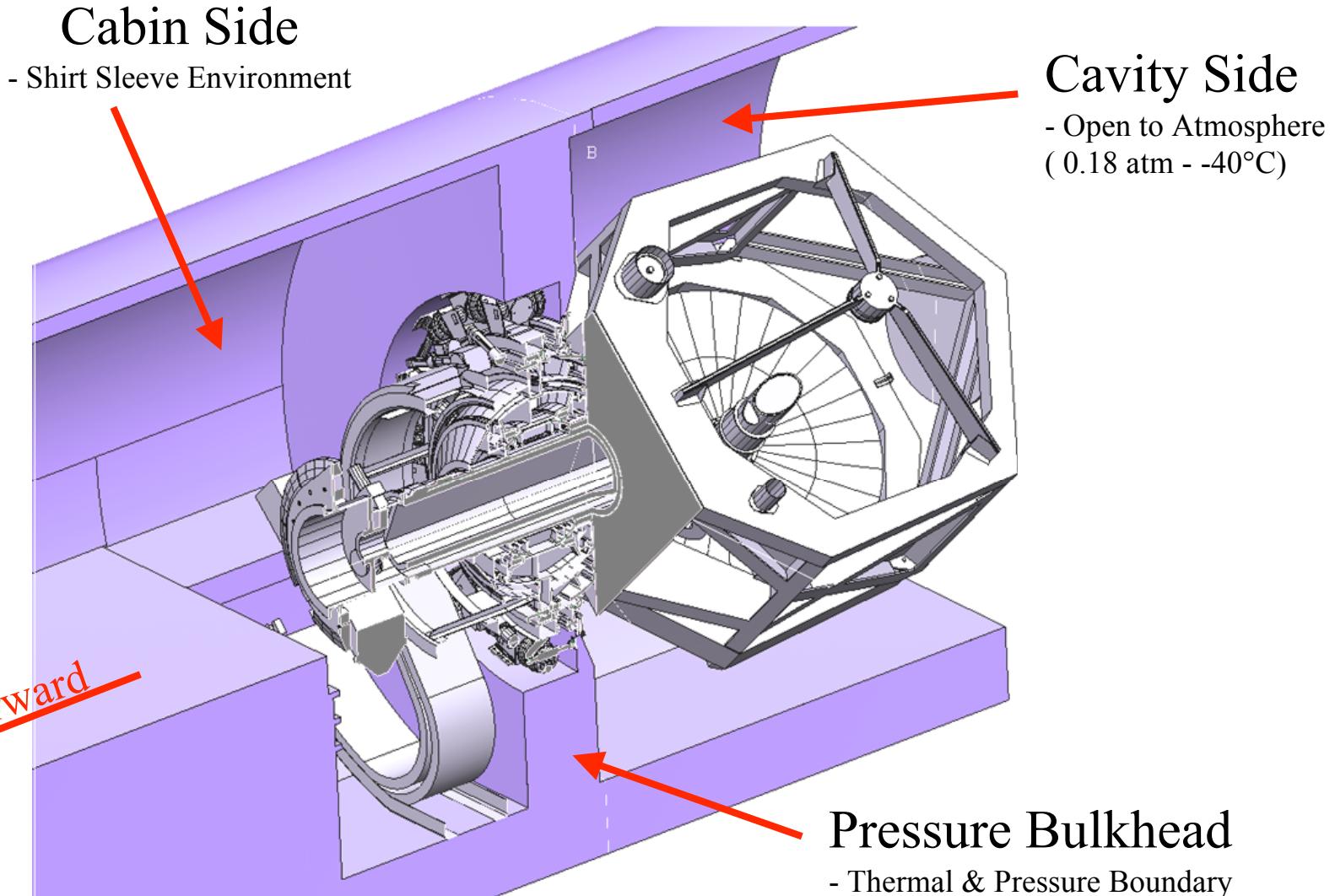


Telescope pre-ship integration





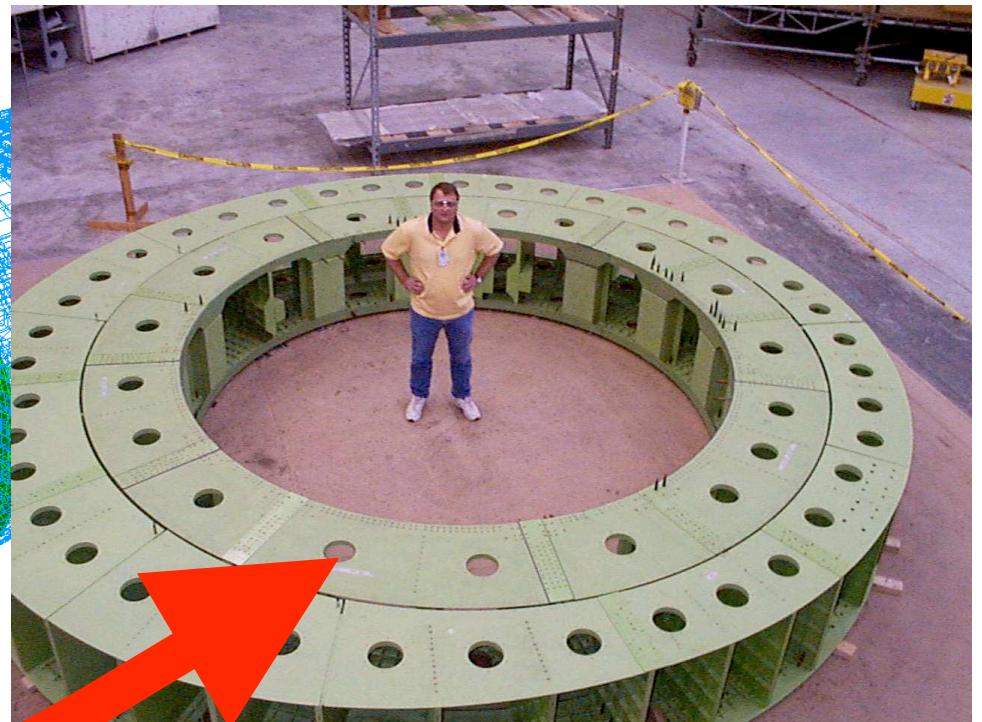
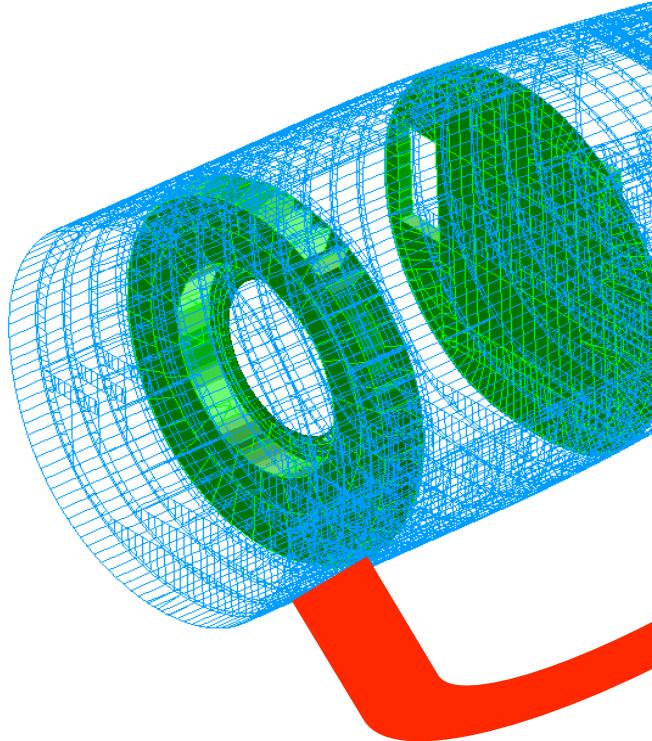
Configuration: Instrument Access in Cabin





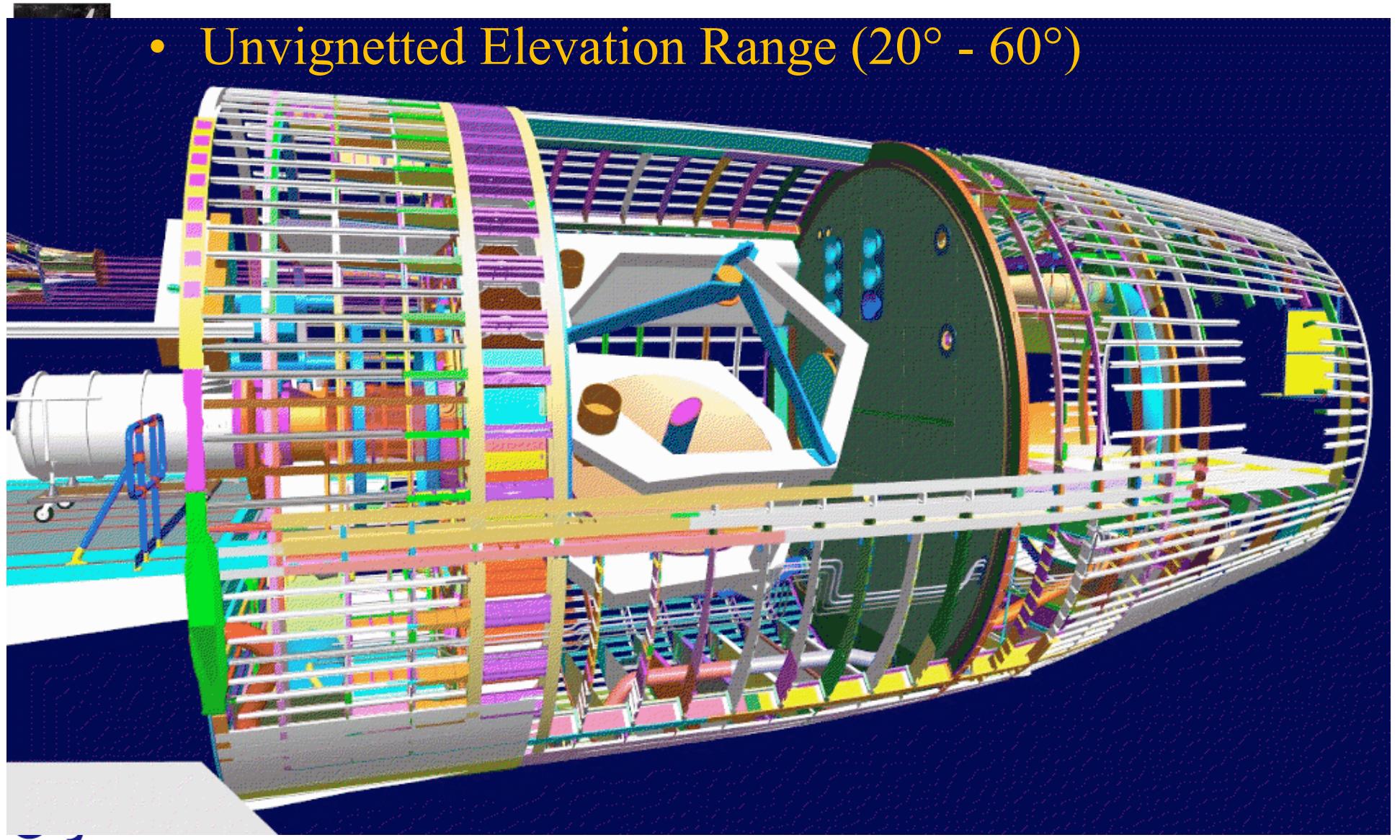
Bulkhead - Flight Hardware

New Pressure Bulkhead



Large Structural Opening

- Unvignetted Elevation Range (20° - 60°)



Technical Challenges



- ☛ Open Port cavity
 - ☛ = Final Verification pending completion of Flight Tests
 - ☛ Influence on aircraft Stability & Control
 - ☛ Acoustic Issues
 - ☛ Resonance
 - ☛ Structural Fatigue
 - ☛ Environment for Telescope Performance
 - ☛ Drag (aircraft performance)
 - } Structural Modification
 - } Strength
 - } Stiffness
 - } Transition to unmodified areas

Technical Challenges



π Thermal Environment

- π Systems exposure
- π Science performance

π Cavity Door

- π Accommodate fuselage deformation
- π Track Telescope motion
- π Drive system safety

| Lightweight Primary Mirror

| Rotational Isolation System

- | KAO used air bearing but this technology does not scale well...

SOFIA Wind Tunnel Testing Overview



7% Scale Tests

- SOFIA I - March 1990 to July 1990 - Forward Cavity configuration
- SOFIA II - June 1994 to August 1994 - Aft Cavity configuration
- SOFIA III - February 1995 -SP only -Aperture Geometry -TA loads
- SOFIA IV - Sept 1995 to Dec 1995 Door design space evaluation
- SOFIA V - November 1997
 - Adjustment of Boundary Layer profile to match Baseline Flight tests
 - Verification of Final Partial External Door (PED) Design
 - Measurement of loads on Final Telescope design (pointing performance)
 - Measurement of loads for use in PED design

3% Scale Tests

Stability & Control - measure aero-coefficients between baseline 747-SP and SOFIA and provide substantiation for reduced flight test program

- Low Speed Tests - University of Washington Kirsten Wind Tunnel
 - Part 1 Sept 1998 to Oct 1998 & Part 2 Jan 1999 to Feb 1999
- High Speed Tests - Boeing Transonic Wind Tunnel
 - November 1998



SOFIA 7% model in Ames 14ft Transonic Wind Tunnel



SOFIA
Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

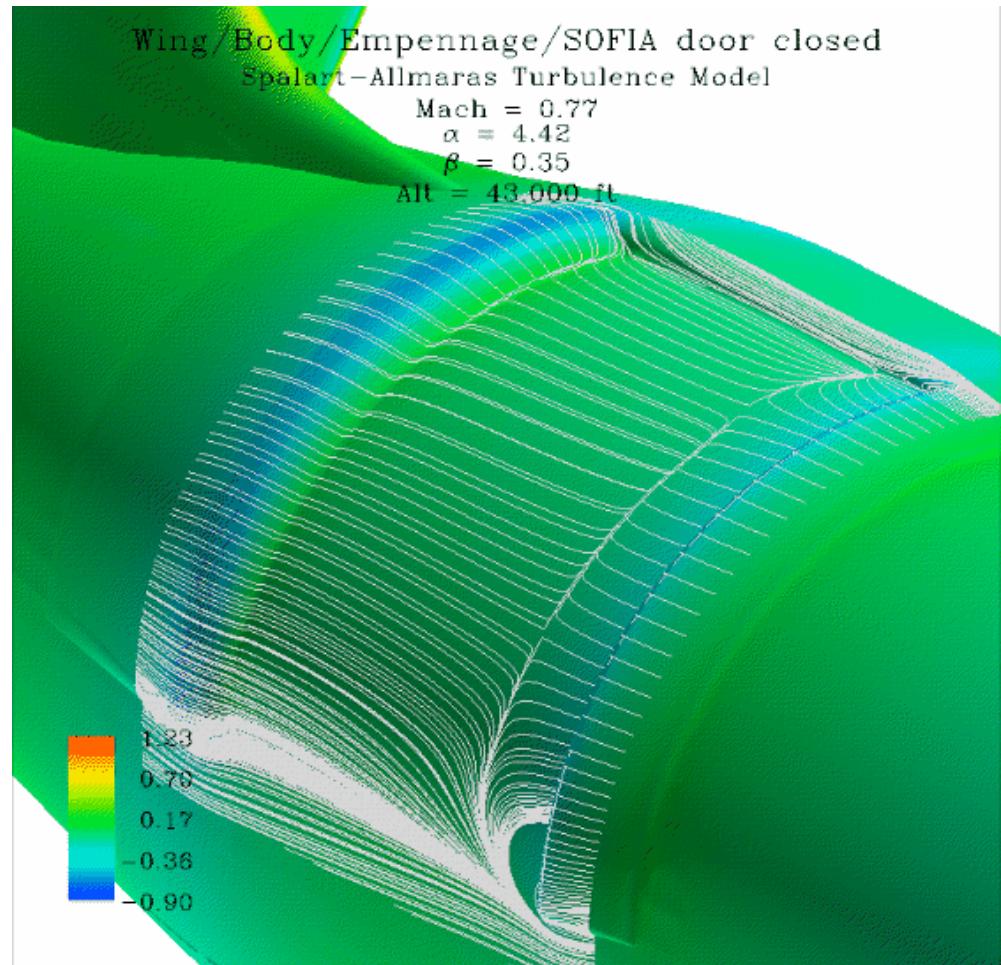


Primarily used to development shear layer control design technology and to determine cavity acoustic environment and resultant loads on Telescope



SOFIA CFD Predictions

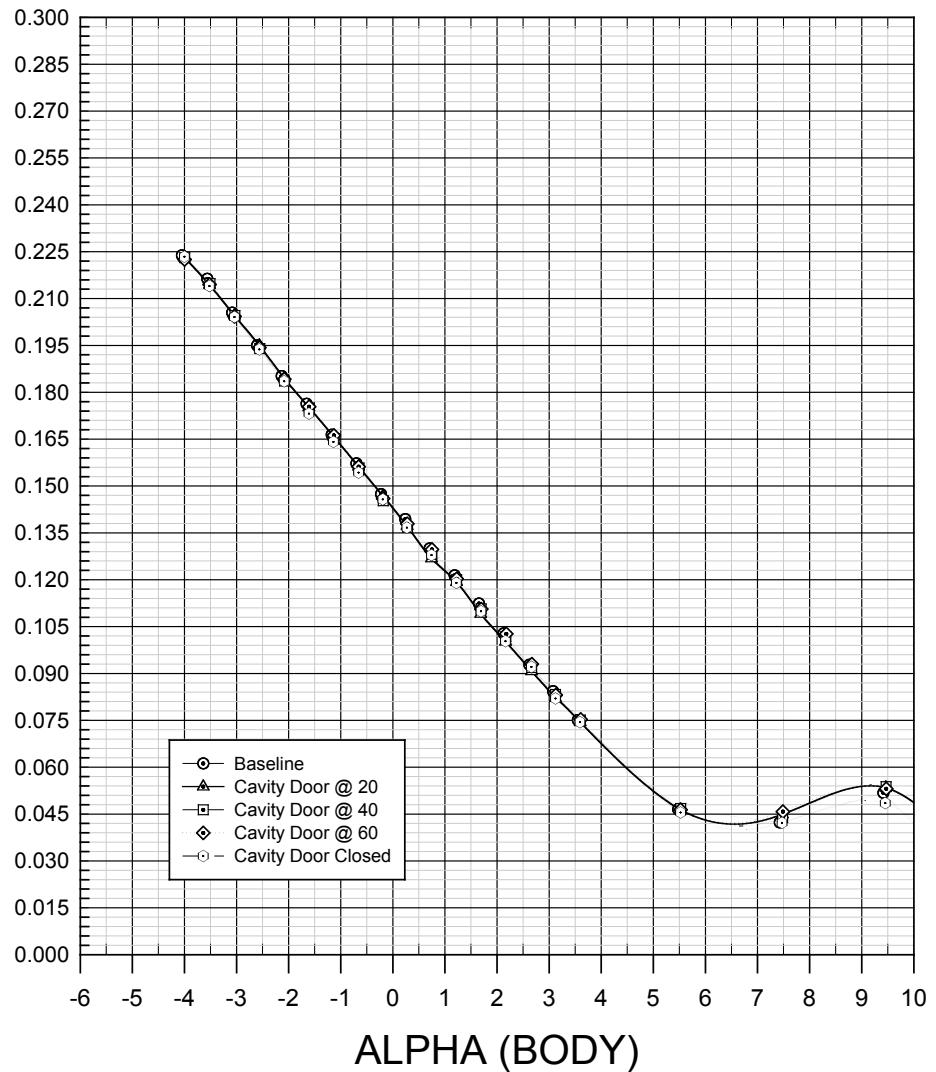
- Example of CFD flow over the mod





SOFIA Wind Tunnel Data

- Stab & Control
- Negligible change in drag and pitching moment
- No other F&Ms affected



Objectives



- Per all Test and Analyses completed, data indicates Objectives will be met
 -] Minimal impact on Stability & Control of Aircraft
 -] Robust - Non resonating cavity (structural/safety)
 -] “Quiet” cavity for optimum TA pointing performance
 -] Minimize drag to maintain Aircraft performance
 -] Optimize Aero-Optic performance “seeing” for short wave length image quality performance
- Flight Testing is remaining step to Verify

Summary



- SOFIA SLC development began with KAO heritage
- Open port cavity/SLC issues identified early (1980's) as risk areas
 - Risk reduction activities were planned & completed accordingly
- Eight Separate Wind Tunnel Test Series Completed
 - Results Indicate:
 - Shear layer control implementation will provide quiet well behaved cavity acoustic environment
 - Stability & Control of aircraft will be essentially unaffected
- Multiple CFD and other analyses completed
 - Results concur with wind tunnel tests and provide additional data
- Multiple Independent Reviews Concur with approach
 - Latest NESC review extensively examined test and analysis data and planned program approach and recommend proceeding to flight test
- **All data indicates that SOFIA will fly like an unmodified 747-SP**



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SOFIA

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Unloading Telescope Pieces



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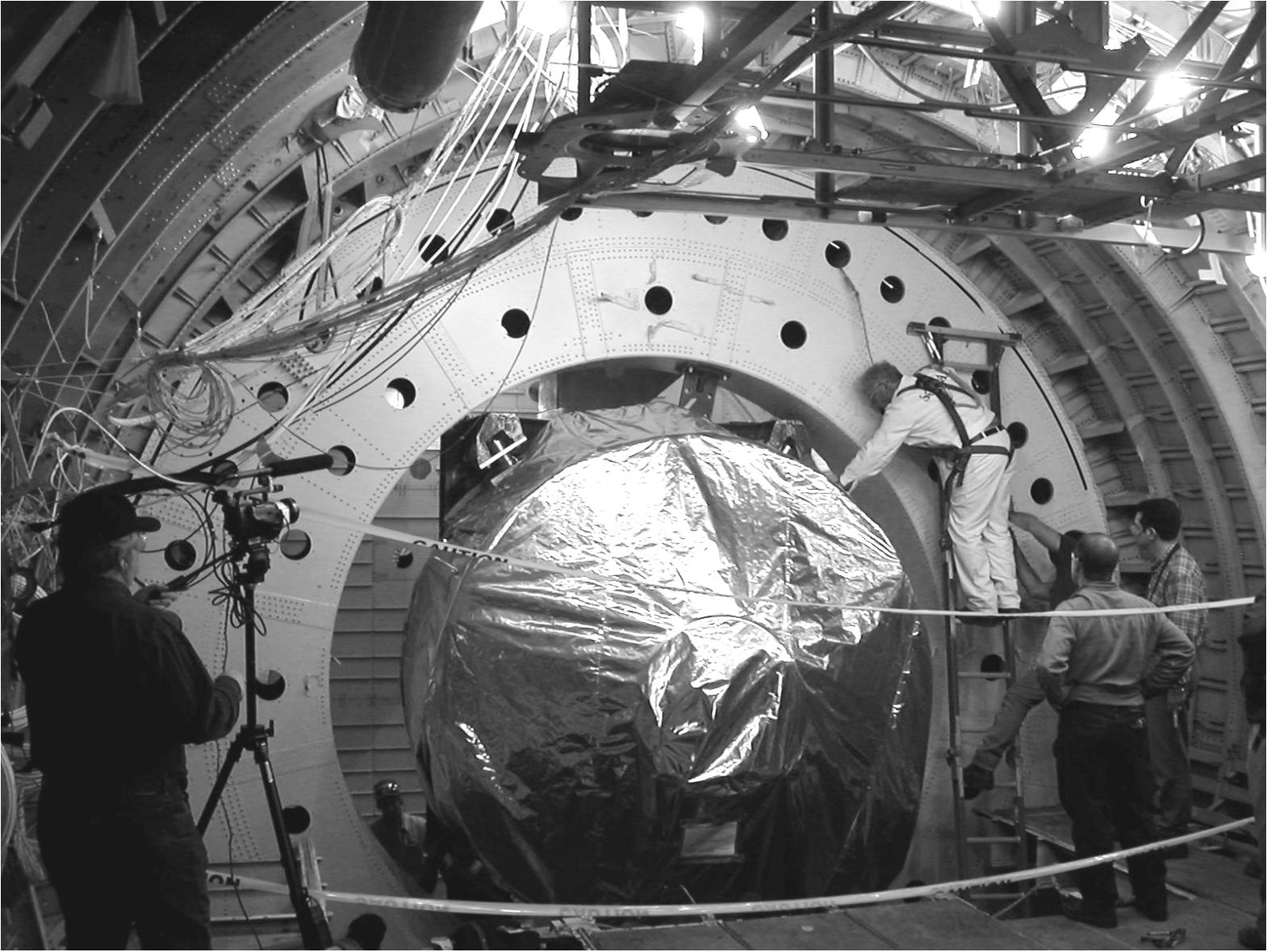
Inside aircraft just before SUA installation

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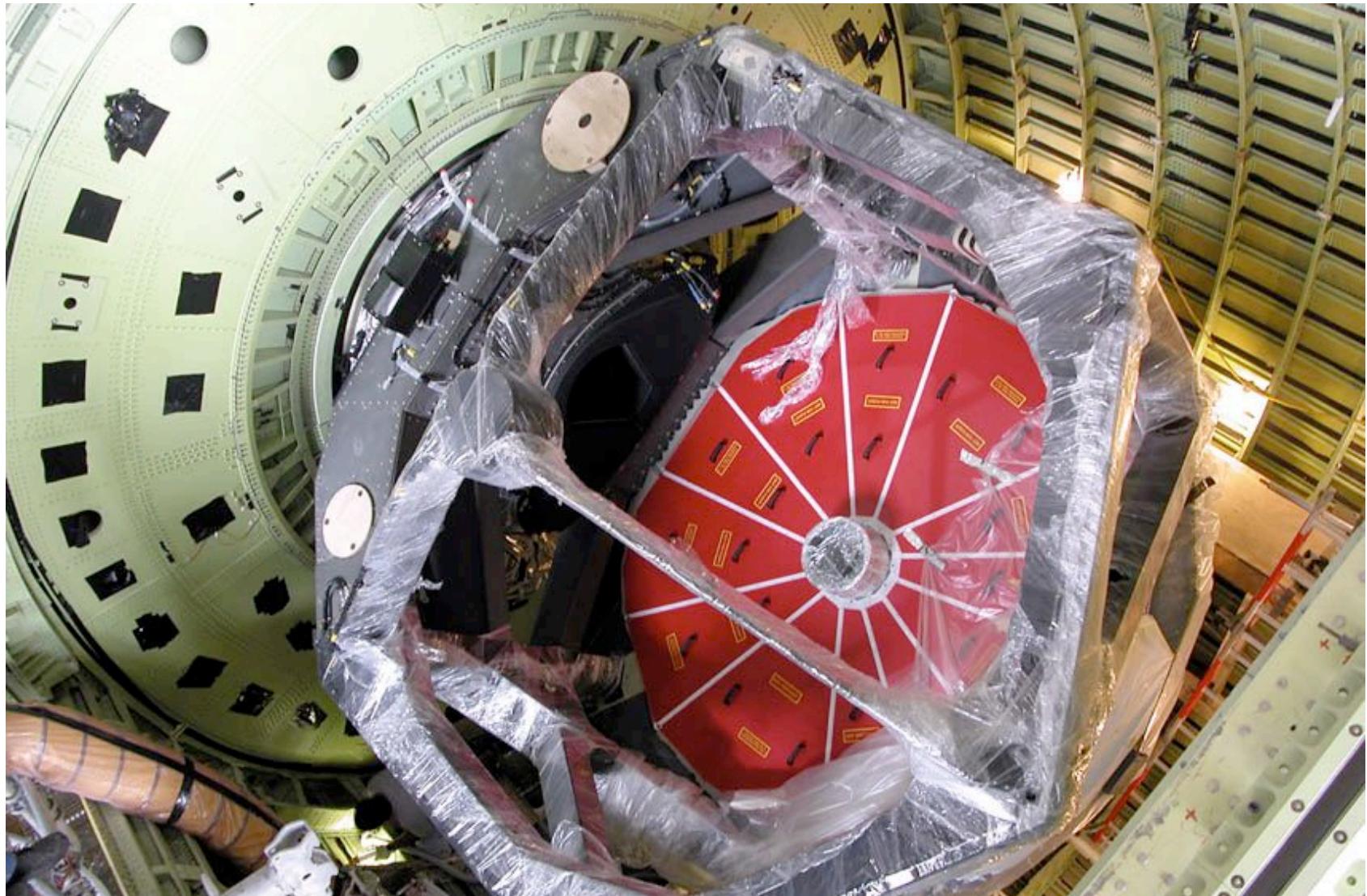


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SOFIA

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Telescope inside Aircraft Cavity

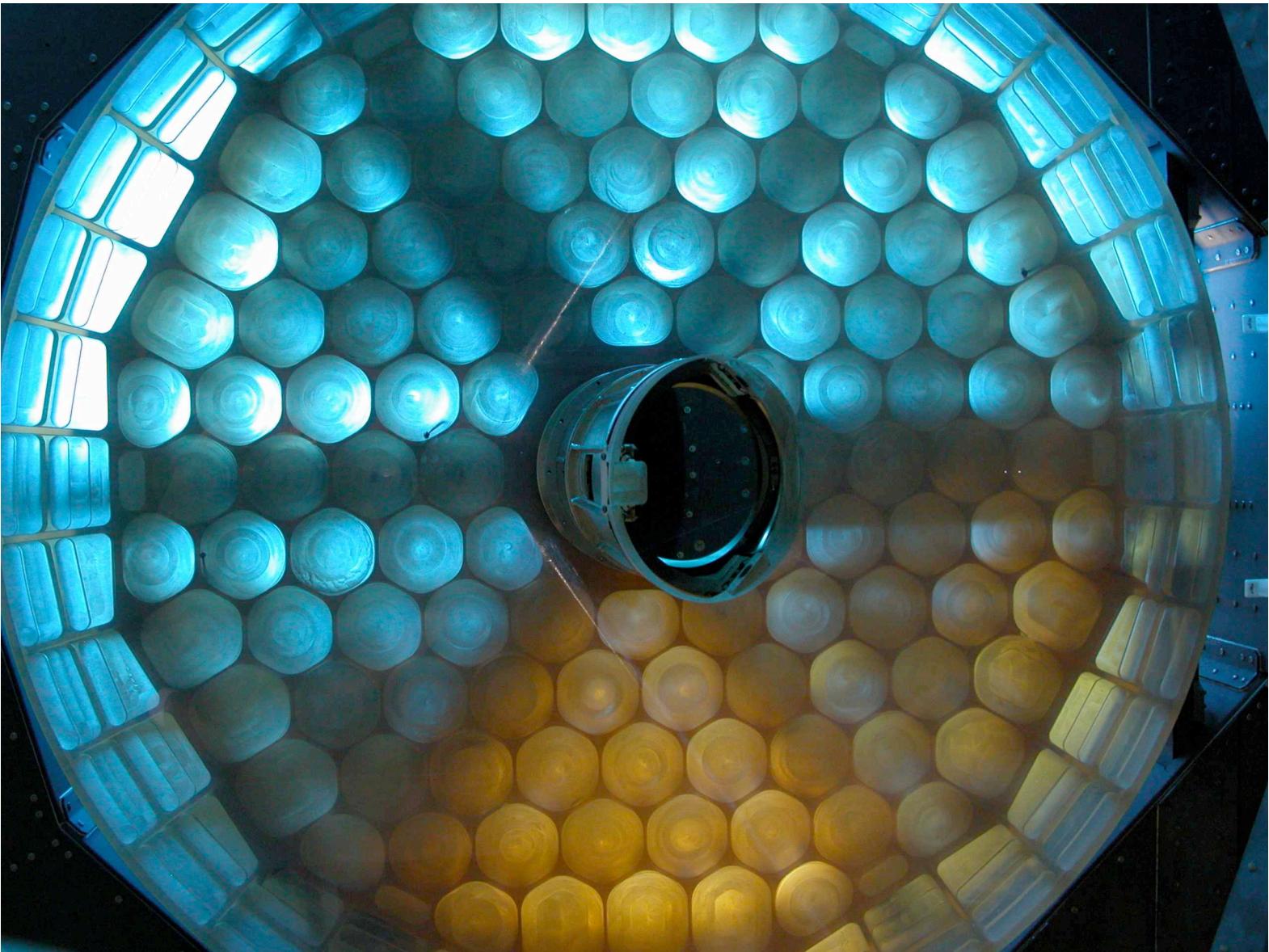
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SOFIA

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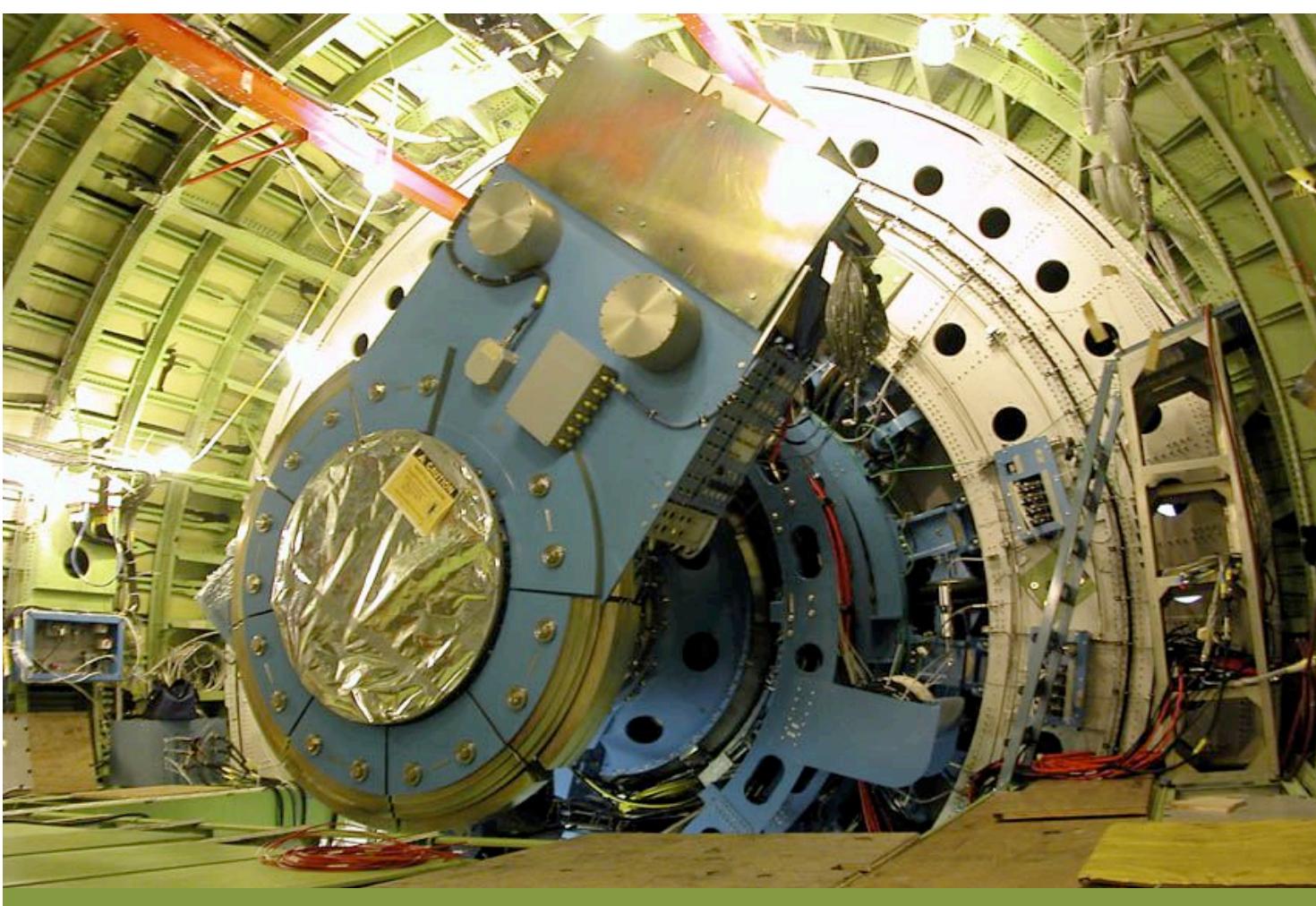
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SOFIA

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Inside the aircraft - Fall 2003

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First Light
August 2004



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Roll out from paint hangar September 2006



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First Flight



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Ferry to Dryden



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Questions?



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